

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 8872 級二十七百八千八第

日初月五十年三十緒光

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1886.

六年禮 級五月六英港香

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

June 3. BOVIN, Norwegian bark, 580 C. Henniker, Singapore 3rd May, Timber.—CHINESE.

June 4. DON JUAN, Spanish steamer, 654 José M. Marquez, Manila 1st June, General.—BRANDAO & Co.

June 4. DORIS, German steamer, 771 W. Zerrahn, Newchwang and Chefoo 29th May, Beans.—WEIER & Co.

June 4. GANGER ROLF, Norwegian bark, 1,193 C. H. Müller, Sajon 3rd May, Rice.—ED. SCHELLAH & Co.

June 4. NANCHAN, British steamer, 806 Black-bowrie, Bangkok 28th May, Rice—HOP HING HONG.

June 4. NAMOA, British steamer, 862 Pocoek, Foochow 1st June, Amoy and Swatow 3rd, General.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

June 4. STRATELEVEN, British steamer, 1,886 Pearson, Wihla 29th May, Rice—ADAMS, BELL & Co.

June 4. GLOAMING, British ship, 1,498 Densmore, New York 29th December, Petroleum—MELCHERS & Co.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.

4TH JUNE.

To Hongkong, Chinese ship, for Bangkok, Devonshire, British str., for Saigon.

Aleina, German str., for Haiphong.

Annie Johnson, Amer. bark, for San Francisco.

DEPARTURES.

JUNE 4. PEARL, British str., for Swatow.

June 4. CITO, German str., for Nagasaki.

June 4. IOLANI, British str., for Saigon.

June 4. JOHANN, German str., for Hoilow.

June 4. HAKON ADELSTEN, Norwegian str., for Colombia.

June 4. STRATELEVEN, British str., for Whampoa.

W. B. REWER has just received

NOTICE OF ARRIVAL.

Per Don Juan, str., from Manila.—Mr. S. Ezra, and 25 Chinese.

Per Namoa, str., from Coast Forts.—Bishop Burdon, Colonel Anderson, and Mr. Ah Chut, and 141 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per Teheran, str., from Hongkong.—For Nasreddi—Lieut. A. H. Christian, R.N. For Yokohama—General Sir Charles G. Gordon and the Misses Cameron (3), and Lieut. Somerville, A.D.C., and Major Davies, Assist. Military Secretary. From London—Mrs. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Van der Heyde, and Miss Von der Heyde; Mr. and Mrs. Boyes, and Mr. Entwistle. From Venice—Mr. Sherriff, from Bombay—Misses J. and N. Morris. From Singapore—Mr. G. Dore.

REPORTS.

The Spanish steamer Don Juan from Manila 1st June, reports fine weather and smooth sea throughout.

The British steamer Nanwan, from Bangkok 2nd June, reports experienced eight southerly winds with occasional rain squalls to Capa Pedra, from chance to port light southwardly winds and fair weather.

The British steamer Nanwan, from Foochow 1st June 2nd and Swatow 3rd reports from Foochow experienced moderate N.E. winds and dull, rainy weather to Amoy, and S.W. winds with variable winds with showers of rain to Swatow. From Swatow moderate S.W. winds with squalls and heavy rain to port. In Foochow str., Glenoak, Bonaria, Pathan, Ching-wo, and H.M.S. Cockshott, in Amoy str., Glenoak, Tionan, Haifong, Swatow, Loris, and H.M.S. Athabas. In Swatow str., Haughe, Yehia, and Haiphong.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

May 16. Name, British str., from Shanghai.

17. Nautilus, American corv., from Ningpo.

18. Ching-wo, British str., from Shanghai.

19. Naundi, British str., from Shanghai.

20. Thales, British str., from Hongkong.

21. Sin-Kola, British str., from Amoy.

22. Sin-Swan, British str., from Amoy.

23. Pathan, British str., from Hongkong.

24. Huayou, Chinese str., from Shanghai.

25. Benyati, British str., from Hongkong.

26. Nanjing, British str., from Hongkong.

27. Nanjing, British str., from Shanghai.

May 16. DEPARTURES.

16. Fu-yau, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

17. Marion, American corv., for Ningpo.

18. Hoo Customs str., for Amoy.

19. Nestling, American str., for Hongkong.

20. Nestling, American str., for Hongkong.

21. Nanjing, British str., for Shanghai.

22. China, German str., for Shanghai.

23. Thales, British str., for Hongkong.

24. Perse, British str., for Tientsin.

25. Hei-ting, Chinese str., from Hongkong.

26. Fei-yau, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

27. Nanjing, British str., for Tientsin.

28. Gao-ching, British str., for Tientsin.

29. Fei-yau, Chinese str., for Shanghai.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JUNE 5TH, 1886.

The Times, in a leading article on the second report of the Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the depression of trade and industry, says:—"As regards bimetalism, no one whose views are reported in this volume appears to have given evidence in favour of it, except a Mr. ALFRED SIMPSON, of Preston, whose mind seems to be a happy hunting-ground for economic errors. Of the score or more of Chambers of Commerce and similar bodies whose reports to the circular issued by the Commission are printed in the appendix to the minutes of evidence, the great majority take no notice whatever of that section of the form sent out to be filled up by them which relates to currency matters. Stafford, it is true, complains of the fall in the value of silver as affecting the trade of the town, but has no suggestion to offer. Amid all this shocking indifference to a matter which some people alleged to be the burning trade question of the day, the Metal Trade Section of the London Chamber of Commerce alone expresses a strong desire to have the fall in the price of silver discussed seriously as a cause of the depression of trade. When it is remembered that the chairman of this section is Mr. H. E. GREENE, the quite exceptional favour of its views as regards silver will be understood. It appears likely that the agitation for bimetalism as a remedy for trade depression, which has lately been galvanized into some degree of activity in Germany, with other delusions, will not survive the exposure of the indifference with which the wild assertions of its authors are received by practical men." We have not had an opportunity of seeing the report itself, and are therefore in a position to judge how far the Times' description of Mr. Peterson's mind as a "happy hunting-ground for economic errors" may be justified. We quite agree with the Times, however, that the indifference to a matter so vitally affecting trade is "shocking," and we may add that the flippancy with which the Times treats the subject may be described by the same term. The explanation of the fact that the Chambers of Commerce have not dealt with the currency question in their reply we take to be that they have not yet made up their minds on it. Many of the leading spirits of the Chambers have probably hardly yet commenced its study. This, however, may be said, we think, with perfect fairness, that if they are not actively bimetallic neither are they actively monometallic. An impression has prevailed up to quite recently that the currency question

was essentially one for specialists and in which the opinions of ordinary individuals should count for as little as the opinions of laymen in questions of medicine. It is not many years ago, indeed, since Mr. GREENFIELD, then Governor of the Bank of England, on being asked what his opinion was on the silver question, had to reply that he had never thought about it. Mr. GREENFIELD having thought about it since that time is now one of the leaders of the bimetallic agitation. Many eminent commercial men, we have no doubt, if asked for their opinion to-day would have to give a somewhat similar answer to that given by Mr. GREENFIELD; they would say, possibly, they recognised the existence of a great problem but had neither worked out a solution for themselves nor attempted to verify the solution of others. It is something, however, to have the existence of the problem recognised, for that is the first great step towards its solution. In the meantime it must be confessed that there is a wonderful amount of nonsense talked on the subject, and that the International Monetary Association give a good deal of chaff along with the wheat they offer for the intellectual consumption of the mercantile world. At the annual meeting of the Association one gentleman declared that in consequence of the fall in silver 900,000,000 of the population of the world had been impoverished to the extent of twenty per cent, which is quite inaccurate; for the great majority of the population of the world using countries have remained absolutely unaffected by the currency question. Another gentleman said: "If the price of silver again rose to 60/- every cotton mill in India would be closed and her wheat land would be thrown out of cultivation,"—which again is simply ridiculous, for the Indian wheat trade is much too firmly established now for the wheat land to be thrown out of cultivation, and although a rise in the value of silver as compared with gold would render European manufacturers more accessible to the mass of the Indian people there would still remain ample room for the native cotton mills. In the discussion of the silver question so far as it has yet gone there appears to us to have been too much attention paid to details and to little to general principles. The deviation to be aimed at is a universal coinage for the whole world. The reconciliation of conflicting interests will no doubt be a work of time and difficulty, but the general proposition that one common currency would be much preferable to a multitude of widely dissimilar currencies is one that hardly admits of argument. It has not, however, as yet taken such hold on the popular mind as to excite a really strong and united movement for its attainment, but the growing inconvenience arising from the disturbance of the equilibrium between gold and silver values is gradually pressing the matter home to those more immediately affected. It is of course impossible to make up an exact profit and loss account as between the silver and gold using countries, but the fact remains that the disturbed and uncertain state of exchange has materially affected business and resulted in many cases in ruinous losses. It has been supposed that India has been gainer from the fall in the value of silver, and if it could be shown the probable result of the bimetallic movement would simply be to benefit Manchester by shutting up the Indian cotton mills at the same time throwing Indian wheat lands out of cultivation the bottom would at once be knocked out of the agitation. But that a low exchange is good for India is declared by the *Sikhs* to be a delusion, and so in fact we believe it to be. It is no doubt true that the fall in the value of silver gave an impetus to the cotton manufacturing industry in India, because the natives, whose purchasing power in Manchester was reduced by the ruinous rates of exchange which have for a number of years past prevailed, have had to commence the manufacture of goods themselves. But this is only an isolated fact in the case, and there are other facts telling in the opposite direction, such as the great increase in the indebtedness of India as measured by the sum she has to pay in sterling, which has justly excited the alarm of the Indian Government. The effect of the fall in silver in promoting the wheat trade of India has also, we think, been greatly exaggerated. If, however, it can be shown that the fall in silver has brought to India the prosperity it is claimed to have done, then prosperity must rest on a very unstable basis so long as it is dependent on an uncertain exchange. A silver agreement between the United States, France, and Germany, would at once end up the value of the metal and India's prosperity would be turned into distress. Periods of artificial inflation are very pleasant while they last, but they are invariably followed by a painful reckoning. A healthy commerce demands stability in the medium of exchange; when this is lost all the uncertainty of gambling is introduced. Hence the desirability of a universal currency. Gold is insufficient in quantity and too costly to provide such a currency. On the other hand silver has from the earliest times been used as money in conjunction with gold. The acts of demonetization to which it has already been subjected have been followed by such disastrous consequences that it is high time that the mono-metallic countries retraced their steps and again accepted the principle of silver money.

We learn that the first class Spanish galleon

Leviathan has arrived at Singapore en route for Manila.

The Right Rev. Bishop Burdon returned from a visit to the East Coast by the steamer *Narciso* yesterday.

The numbers of debentures of the China Sugar Refining Company drawn at the fifth and final drawing will be found on our front page.

The Agents (Messrs. Gibbs, Livingston & Co.) inform us that the *Bow Line* steamer *Benzonia*, from London and Antwerp, left Singapore on Wednesday, the 2nd instant, for this port.

By kind permission of Captain Grierson, Divisional Service will be held on the British *Elizabeth Nicholson* by the Seamen's Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Goldsmith, to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock. The Bodkin ring will be handed.

The Japan Mail says:—"Reports from Kobe

say that Japanese are buying up plots of land at that port, under the impression that foreign capital will be permitted to hold real estate after the reorganization of O'Connor and McCarthy's *Testamentary Fund*, which, it may be assumed, will have followed in due course the bold action of the Saxon effort been more successful, will, I presume, be indefinitely postponed."

The well known Chinese festival Pa Lung Shung or Tin Wet, well known to foreigners as the Dragon boat festival, will commence tomorrow, Sunday. This occasion is observed very generally by the Chinese.

On Thursday afternoon a Chinese passenger boat with about 30 sailors on board was upset by a sudden gale of wind while sailing past Kaliak Island. Assistance was rendered as soon as possible, and all but two of the people thrown into the water were saved. Those two are at present missing.

We draw attention to the advertisement in another column announcing the opening of the *Essex* in connection with the *Hounslow Hotel*.

The convenience afforded to the public by this new department of the Hotel is great, for meals can be had there, hot or cold, at any hour of the day till midnight.

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The *Essex* menu for every Resident in the Far East, from Pemang to Vladivostock.

Orders may be sent to Daily Press Office, where it is published, by the following Agents—

MACAO Mr. F. A. C. Coates & Co.

SHANGHAI Messrs. Bishop & Co.

CANTON Messrs. C. Gerard & Co.

FORMOSA Messrs. G. Gerard & Co.

FOOCHOW Messrs. Heige & Co.

NINGPO Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

SHANHAI Messrs. Hall & Holt.

NORTHERN & MESSRS. Hall & Holt & Kelly

LIVERPOOL & CO. Messrs. J. T. Teeling & Co.

HOKKIEN Messrs. P. Walsh & Co.

YOKOHAMA Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.

MANILA Messrs. Diaz Puerto & Co.

SAIGON Messrs. Schroeder, Frères et

Gardes.

TONGKIN Mr. Ch. Dupont.

BANGKOK Messrs. Ramsay & Co.

SINGAPORE Messrs. Sayle & Co.

COLOMBO Messrs. Marshall & Co.

CALCUTTA Messrs. M. & J. Ferguson.

SYDNEY Messrs. Newman & Co.

BRISBANE Messrs. Gordon & Gotech.

MELBOURNE Messrs. Norton, Hargrave & Co.

LONDON Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.

LONDON Messrs. St. George & Son, Newhill.

LONDON Messrs. H. & J. Coles.

LONDON Mr. W. M. Wills, 151, Cannon St.

LONDON Exchange.

NEW YORK Mr. A. Wind, 21, Park Row.

Daily Press Office, January 1886.

INTIMATIONS.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE

the accepted condiment of

Lancashire Peasants on a red

label. Sold wholesale by the

Proprietors, Worcester; and

Crosse & Blackwell, London.

LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE

Of Grocers and Druggists

throughout the world.

1041

SILICATE ED.

CARBON FILTERS

With MOBILE BLOCKS

FOR

PURIFYING DRINKING WATER.

A Shipment of these Filters in three useful

sizes has just been received by the Underwriters.

A. S. WATSON & CO.—

LIMITED

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1886. 132

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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use of opium is interfered with, and would advise this "Anti-Smoking Society" to turn their attention to such things when they might effect some benefit, and not what they are now effecting actual harm. A large number of people in India of their health, and could tell stories of enjoyment and a protection from disease from the poor; they would interfere with the will of the Chinese nation which declares it shall have opium, and reduce the Chinese to the use of inferior and more deleterious home-grown opium instead of the superior product of India; and they would make the British tax-payer pay most of the loss of Indian revenue, and an increase of opium sales. And all this because those who come who are one of the greatest blessings to humanity, which the bountiful earth produces.

OLLA PODRIDA.

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GREAT EXCITEMENT IN ALES ABOUT A MAEVELLOUS CURE.

LIVING SIX YEARS WITHOUT GOING TO BED.

Mr. Edmon, while staying a few days at the residence of Miss Weston, of Cheltenham-on-Wales, I heard related a case so similar to another a fabulous story or a marvelous cure.

The story was that a poor sufferer who had not been able to lie down in bed for six long years, given up to die by all the Doctors, had been speedily cured by some Patent Medicine. It was related with the most implicit confidence from the circumstance, as was said, that the year of Gladstone's failure with the facts, and could vouch for the truth of the story.

Having a little curiosity to know how such stories grow in travelling, I took the liberty while at the village of Llanystud to call upon the Vicar, the Rev. T. Evans, and to enquire about this wonderful cure. Though a total stranger to him, both he and his wife most graciously entertained me in a half hour's conversation, and told me that the man had been cured by a man who had come to them to take a deep and sympathetic interest, having been familiar with his sufferings, and now rejoiced in what seemed to them a most remarkable cure. The Vicar remarked that he presumed his name had been connected with the report from his having mentioned the case to Mr. John Thomas, a chemist of Llanon. He said, "Mr. Pugh was formerly a resident of their town, but was now living in the neighbourhood of Llandudno."

He strongly advised Mr. Wm. Pugh's character as a respectable farmer and worthy of credit. I left the venerable Vicar with a lively sense of the happy relation of a pastor and people, feeling that he was one truly sympathetic with all who are afflicted in mind, body, or estate.

On my return to Abertillery, I was impressed with a desire to see Mr. Pugh, whose reputation stood high in the estimation of the public. I signified to those above the desire, alighted near the summit of a smooth round hill overlooking a beautiful valley in which is situated the lovely ivy-covered church of Llandudno. I found Mr. Pugh, apparently about 49 years old, of medium height, rather slight, with pleasant and intelligent face. I told him I heard of his great affliction and of his remarkable and almost miraculous relief, and that I had come to learn from his own lips what there was of truth in the reports.

Mr. Pugh remarked that his neighbours had taken a kindly and sympathetic interest in his case for many years, but of late their interest had been greatly awakened by a happy change in his condition. What you report, having heard abroad, said he, is substantially true, with one exception. You never understood that my case was given up as hopeless, and a Physician, I have been told, treated by several Doctors hereabouts, as good as any in Wales, but unfortunately no prescription of theirs over brought the desired relief.

Early in this last spring I had a still more severe spasmodic attack, and my family and neighbours became alarmed, believing that certainly I would not live, with which apprehension I had to leave the house. The medicine sent to me by the driver of the Omnibus Post, some seven miles distant, and fetched a bottle of Mother Selig's Curative Syrup.

This medicine they administered to me according to the directions, when to their surprise and delight less than my own, the spasms ceased. I became at ease, and soon recovered, and my bowels were relieved by a gentle cathartic, and I felt a sense of quiet comfort all through such as I had not before realized in many years. I could walk around the house and breathe comfortably in a few hours after I had taken the medicine. I have continued to take the medicine daily now for something over two months, and I can lay down and sleep soundly at night, and have no trouble with the heart, nor any spasms and sweats. I have had a long broken down and reduced in my whole system that I have not tried to perform any very hard out-door labour, doming it best to be prudent lest by over-exertion I may do myself injury before my strength is fully restored. I feel that my stomach and bowels have been and are being thoroughly removed and renewed by the medicine. In fact it does feel like a new life.

Beling this remarkable case of Dyspepsia. As this should be known to the public, I beg to submit the above facts as they are related to me.

F. T. W.
2064-2

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

M. R. E. L. WOODIN will assume charge of this Company's business at this Agency during my absence from Hongkong.

A. MCIVER,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 3rd June, 1886. [1127]

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between the Undesignated THOMAS KELLY, JOHN NEATH DRUGGIST, AND JAMES T. MCGREGOR, and JAMES T. MCGREGOR, SANDEBON & CO., MERCHANTS & GENERAL AGENTS at Canton, Macao, and Foochow, under the Style or Firm of BILLEY & CO., expired on the 23rd day of February, 1886, by effusion of time. All debts due to and from the late Firm will be received and paid by the said KENNETH DOUGLAS ADAMS and JAMES LYON PLAYFAIR, SABRO'S, & CO., by whom the Business will be carried on under the Style or Firm of BILLEY & CO. at Canton, Macao, and Foochow, and in London.

BILLEY & CO., Canton, 10th day of May, 1886. [193]

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